



**FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD**

APPELLANT: Leendert Kleinjan
DOCKET NO.: 22-22874.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 01-24-300-030-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Leendert Kleinjan, the appellant, by attorney Abby L. Strauss of Schiller Law P.C. in Chicago; and the Cook County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **no change** in the assessment of the property as established by the **Cook** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$16,866
IMPR.: \$69,133
TOTAL: \$85,999

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Cook County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2022 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject property consists of a two-story dwelling of frame and masonry exterior construction with 4,848 square feet of living area. The dwelling is approximately 31 years old. Features of the home include a full unfinished basement, 3½ bathrooms, central air conditioning, two fireplaces and a 3-car garage. The property has a 56,223 square foot site and is located in South Barrington, Barrington Township, Cook County. The subject is classified as a class 2-08 property under the Cook County Real Property Assessment Classification Ordinance.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on seven equity comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. The comparables are located from 1.63 to 3.38 miles from the subject property. The comparables are improved with dwellings of masonry, stucco or frame and masonry exterior

construction ranging in size from 4,655 to 4,937 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 33 to 40 years old. The comparables each have a full basement and either 2½, 3 or 3½ bathrooms. Six comparables have central air conditioning. Each comparable has from one to three fireplaces and either a 2-car, a 3-car or a 3.5-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$42,000 to \$56,268 or from \$8.56 to \$11.90 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$50,662 or \$10.45 per square foot of living area.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject of \$85,999. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$69,133 or \$14.26 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on four comparables that have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. The comparables are located within the same block or approximately ¼ of a mile from the subject property, one of which is also along the same street as the subject. The comparables are improved with two-story dwellings of masonry or frame and masonry exterior construction ranging in size from 4,618 to 4,946 square feet of living area. The dwellings are from 20 to 32 years old. The comparables each have a full basement, one of which is finished with a formal recreation room. Each comparable has either 2½, 3½, 4½ or 5½ bathrooms, central air conditioning, one or three fireplaces and a 3-car or a 4-car garage. The comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$65,923 to \$104,366 or from \$13.33 to \$21.98 per square foot of living area. Based on this evidence, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

Conclusion of Law

The taxpayer contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. When unequal treatment in the assessment process is the basis of the appeal, the inequity of the assessments must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation of the assessments for the assessment year in question of not less than three comparable properties showing the similarity, proximity and lack of distinguishing characteristics of the assessment comparables to the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted eleven comparable properties for the Board's consideration. The Board has given less weight to the appellant's comparables due to their distant locations from the subject being from 1.63 to 3.38 miles away. The Board has given reduced weight to board of review comparable #1, which appears to be an outlier based on its considerably higher improvement assessment of \$104,366 or \$21.98 per square foot of living area in relation to the improvement assessments of the other comparables in the record.

The Board finds the best evidence of assessment equity to be board of review comparables #2, #3 and #4, which have the same assessment neighborhood code and property classification code as the subject. These three comparables are overall most similar to the subject in location and similar to the subject dwelling in size, design and age. However, the comparables have varying

degrees of similarity when compared to the subject in basement finish, bathroom count, fireplace count and garage capacity, suggesting adjustments would be required to make the comparables more equivalent to the subject. Nevertheless, the comparables have improvement assessments ranging from \$65,923 to \$75,556 or from \$13.33 to \$15.94 per square foot of living area. The subject's improvement assessment of \$69,133 or \$14.26 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by the best comparables in the record. Based on this record and after considering adjustments to the best comparables for differences from the subject, the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not justified.

This is a final administrative decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board which is subject to review in the Circuit Court or Appellate Court under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law (735 ILCS 5/3-101 et seq.) and section 16-195 of the Property Tax Code. Pursuant to Section 1910.50(d) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(d)) the proceeding before the Property Tax Appeal Board is terminated when the decision is rendered. The Property Tax Appeal Board does not require any motion or request for reconsideration.

Chairman



Member



Member

Member



Member

DISSENTING: _____

CERTIFICATION

As Clerk of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board and the keeper of the Records thereof, I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and complete Final Administrative Decision of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board issued this date in the above entitled appeal, now of record in this said office.

Date: July 15, 2025



Clerk of the Property Tax Appeal Board

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code provides in part:

"If the Property Tax Appeal Board renders a decision lowering the assessment of a particular parcel after the deadline for filing complaints with the Board of Review or after adjournment of the session of the Board of Review at which assessments for the subsequent year or years of the same general assessment period, as provided in Sections 9-125 through 9-225, are being considered, the taxpayer may, within 30 days after the date of written notice of the Property Tax Appeal Board's decision, appeal the assessment for such subsequent year or years directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board."

In order to comply with the above provision, YOU MUST FILE A PETITION AND EVIDENCE WITH THE PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE ENCLOSED DECISION IN ORDER TO APPEAL THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT YEAR OR YEARS. A separate petition and evidence must be filed for each of the remaining years of the general assessment period.

Based upon the issuance of a lowered assessment by the Property Tax Appeal Board, the refund of paid property taxes is the responsibility of your County Treasurer. Please contact that office with any questions you may have regarding the refund of paid property taxes.

PARTIES OF RECORD

AGENCY

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